CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2010

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY

Year Ended June 30, 2010

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Stuedle Spears & Francke psc

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and each fund, of the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, and each fund, of the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2010 on our consideration of the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of the audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 9 and 31 through 44, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Studle Speans & Franche PSC

Stuedle Spears & Francke PSC December 13, 2010

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the City of Jeffersontown's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2010 and should be read in conjunction with the City's financial statements, starting on page 10 of this report.

USING THE ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report contains a series of financial statements for the purpose of measuring the overall financial condition of the City.

Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities (pages 11 - 12)

These two statements report the City's net assets and changes to them. The *Statement of Net Assets* - the difference between assets and liabilities - is one method used to measure the City's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other indicators used to assess the overall financial condition of the City are changes in the tax base and infrastructure.

It is important to note that these statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most of the private sector. All current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Most of the City's basic services are reported including general administration, police, public works, street maintenance, parks and recreation. Primary revenue sources used to fund these services are property taxes, occupational taxes, franchise fees, business license fees and building permits.

To aid in the understanding of the *Statement of Activities*, it is important to explain informational differences from a typical Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance. Please note that program expenses are listed in the first column while related revenues are reported to the right. The result is a net expense/revenue total.

This format highlights the relative financial burden of each of the functions/programs on the City's taxpayers. It also identifies how much each function draws from the general revenues, or it is self-funding through fees and grants.

Some of the individual line item revenues reported for each function are:

General Government: Business licenses; alcoholic beverage licenses; building, electrical, HVAC, fire, and sign

permits; office rental income.

Public Safety: Fines and court income; Police department grants.

Parks and Recreation: Community center rental income; Plainview swim and tennis club fees.

All other governmental revenues are reported as general and are listed at the bottom right section of the statement.

Balance Sheet & Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds (pages 13 - 15)

These fund financial statements provide detailed information about the governmental fund and not the city as a whole. Most of the City's basic services are reported in the governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of the fund and the balance left over at year-end that is available for spending. This fund is reported using the accounting method called modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The government fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine the status of financial resources available to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation on page 15 of the fund financial statements.

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS

The following condensed financial information has been derived from the government-wide financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2010 and 2009. The two-year comparisons are organized as follows:

Statement of Net Assets
Revenues
Expenses
Excess/Deficiency of Revenues over Expenses
Change in Net Assets
Capital Assets
Long Term Debt

Statement of Net Assets

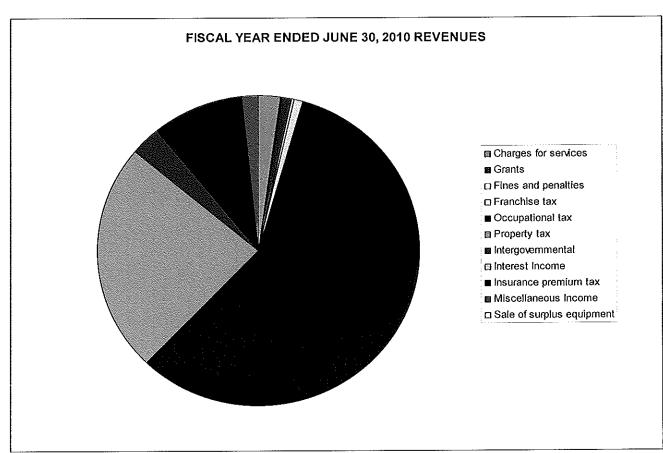
Total net assets increased \$533,287 during the year ending June 30, 2010. One method used to determine the City's financial health in the short term is to compare current assets to current liabilities. Current assets exceed current liabilities by \$4,510,382 or a ratio of approximately 2.5 to 1. This indicator clearly points out that the City has sufficient capacity to service its current debt. It is also important to note that total assets exceed total liabilities by \$28,647,949. This number represents the "net worth" of the city.

		0040		2000		Positive (Negative)
Accete		2010		2009		Variance
Assets	•	~ ~			_	
Current assets	\$	7,611,324	\$	7,763,437	\$	(152,113)
Capital assets, net of accumulated		05 07 (700				
Depreciation		35,671,782		36,102,456		(430,674)
Other Assets		67,844		74,012		(6,168)
Total assets	\$	43,350,950	\$	43,939,905	\$	(588,955)
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	\$	3,100,942	\$	3,264,334	\$	163,392
Non-current liabilities	•	11,602,059	•	12,560,909	•	958,850
		i				
Total liabilities		14,703,001		15,825,243		1,122,242
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital Assets						
Net of related debt		26,860,077		26,569,759		290,318
Restricted net assets		1,787,872		1,544,903		242,969
			•		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total net assets	\$	28,647,949	\$	28,114,662	\$	533,287

Revenues

Total governmental revenues are derived from several sources. Three primary sources are Occupational Tax, Property Tax, and Insurance Premium Tax. These three sources represent 90.50% of all revenues. Occupational tax revenue was down approximately 5% from the previous year. This decrease was a result of several negative economic factors present during this period. Property tax revenue was off by only \$66,868 from the previous year. This decrease was due to declines in property values, mortgage delinquencies, and foreclosures. The City also began collecting insurance premium tax revenue during fiscal year 2009-10. Previously, the City had an intergovernmental agreement with Louisville-Metro and received \$1,000,000 annually in lieu of collecting Insurance Premium Taxes. By collecting this tax directly, the City was able to realize a total of \$1,483,388; generating new proceeds of \$483,388. Total revenues decreased by \$144,457 with the primary cause being a shortfall in Occupational Taxes.

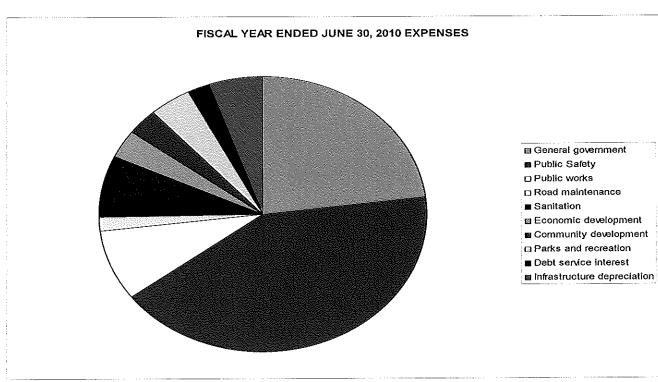
	2010		2009	_	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 383,370	\$	408,597	\$	(25,227)
Grants	162,932		142,443		20,489
Fines and penalties	 51,319	_	46,551	_	4,768
Total program revenues	597,621		597,591		30
General Revenues:					
Franchise tax (Telecom/Cable TV)	156,854		156,816		38
Occupational tax	9,502,214		10,013,021		(510,807)
Property tax	3,917,780		3,984,648		(66,868)
Insurance premium tax	1,483,388				1,483,388
Intergovernmental	510,290		1,486,488		(976,198)
Interest Income	8,846		13,875		(5,029)
Sale of surplus equipment	13,027		12,641		386
Miscellaneous Income	 277,471		346,868		(69,397)
Total general revenues	15,869,870	_	16,014,357	_	(144,487)
Total revenues	\$ 16,467,491	\$	16,611,948	\$	(144,457)



Expenses

Total Governmental expenses were up by \$592,849 compared to the prior year. The largest program expense increases were General Government, Economic Development, and Public Works.

			Positive (Negative)
	 2010	 2009	 Variance
Expenses			
Program Expenses:			
General government	\$ 3,680,127	\$ 3,349,856	\$ (330,271)
Public safety	6,613,914	6,413,155	(200,759)
Public works	1,326,918	1,083,832	(243,086)
Road maintenance	267,321	256,275	(11,046)
Sanitation	1,174,259	1,481,883	307,624
Economic development	542,961	296,728	(246,233)
Community development	489,194	402,887	(86,307)
Parks and recreation	656,634	851,281	194,647
Debt service interest	355,547	423,539	67,992
Infrastructure depreciation	827,329	781,919	(45,410)
Total program expenses	\$ 15,934,204	\$ 15,341,355	\$ (592,849)



Excess / Deficiency of Revenues over Expenses

Revenues exceeded expenses by \$533,287. In other words, the City spent less than it received; generating a positive "bottom line" of \$533,287.

	 2010	 2009	Posi	tive (Negative) Variance
Total revenues Total expenses	\$ 16,467,491 15,934,204	\$ 16,611,948 15,341,355	\$	(144,457) (592,849)
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$ 533,287	\$ 1,270,593	\$	(737,306)

Change in Net Assets

Another way to view the financial condition of the City is Change in Net Assets. One is able to address the question; is the city as a whole better off than the prior year? The answer to this question is, yes, the city is in better financial condition than this time last year. Ending net assets increased by \$533,287.

	 2010	-	2009
Beginning net assets	\$ 28,114,662	\$	26,676,468
Adjustment to beginning net assets	•		167,601
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenses	 533,287		1,270,593
Ending net assets	\$ 28,647,949	\$	28,114,662

Capital Assets

For the year ended June 30, 2010, the City showed a decrease in net capital assets of \$430,674. The decrease is due to capital asset additions of \$1,091,216 and depreciation expense of \$1,521,890 for the year. The City's \$35.7 million in net capital assets includes buildings, improvements, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Major additions of \$1,091,216 in capital assets before depreciation included the following:

Sidewalks and paving	\$ 295,563
Police vehicles	232,882
Police equipment	104,049
Dump truck	118,700
Pool improvements	130,632

Capital Asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 is as follows:

		Balance July 1, 2009 Additions		Ē	isposals	Balance June 30, 2010		
Governmental activities:								
Land	\$	1,124,198	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,124,198
Buildings		7,628,471		-		-		7,628,471
Improvements		1,831,463		182,819		•		2,014,282
Equipment		1,977,516		135,445		-		2,112,961
Furniture & Fixtures		437,286		-		-		437,286
Radio equipment		350,126		•		-		350,126
Vehicles and equipment		3,934,166		351,582		(89,117)		4,196,631
Infrastructure		57,901,242		421,370				58,322,612
Totals at historical cost		75,184,468		1,091,216	-	(89,117)		76,186,567
Less accumulated depreciation		(39,082,012)		(1,521,890)		89,117		(40,514,785)
Net capital assets		36,102,456		(430,674)		-		35,671,782

The City had vehicle and equipment disposals with a cost of \$89,117 and accumulated depreciation of \$89,117.

Long Term Debt

Long term debt represents all obligations that exceed one year. This debt is comprised of three major categories: bond and debt agreements, capital lease obligations, and compensated absences. Bond and debt agreements had a net decrease of \$1,347,779 from the prior year due to current year principal payments. Capital lease obligations had a net increase of \$37,344. Another significant long term obligation is compensated absences. Net additions during fiscal year June 30, 2010 totaled \$240,621. Management has changed their vacations and sick policies with an emphasis on reducing current caps on the amount of vacation and sick time that city employees can accumulate.

Long term debt activity for the year is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2009		Additions	(Reductions)	Balance June 30, 2010		
Bond and debt agreements Capital lease obligation Compensated absences Total Long Term Debt	\$ 	12,484,000 \$ 455,761 2,291,760 15,231,521 \$	351,582 240,621 592,203	(1,347,779) (314,238) (1,662,017)	\$ 	11,136,221 493,105 2,532,381 14,161,707	

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Revenues

General fund revenues of \$15,944,174 were \$1,028,543 less than the \$16,972,717 budgeted. This was primarily the result of occupational tax revenue being \$472,786 less than budgeted and grant revenues being \$452,576 less than budgeted. Grant revenues were lower due to delays in funding at the state level and are expected to be received during fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. Revenue sources exceeding budgeted amounts included penalties and interest, electrical permits, lease income, and other income.

Expenditures

General fund expenditures of \$16,026,103 were \$925,065 less than the \$16,951,168 budgeted. However, \$188,454 in unbudgeted employee severance payouts was charged to the general fund despite being funded through the 2008 Bond Fund. General fund expenditures would actually be \$1,113,519 under budget after removing this expense. A primary reason that general fund expenditures were less than budgeted was the positive variance within grant related expenses. However, without this variance the City would still have been under budget by \$495,964 for general fund expenditures. Other primary reasons general fund expenditures were less than budgeted were positive variances in most departments with the largest being police and public works.

After subtracting the \$1,028,543 revenue shortfall from the \$1,113,519 expense savings, the City realized a surplus of \$84,976.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Declines in Occupational Tax revenues should bottom out during fiscal year 2010-11. Economic indicators call for modest growth in the local market and cause a slight decline in unemployment. Increases in Insurance Premium Tax revenue should continue because more agencies are aware of their liability to the city of Jeffersontown. Property taxes should remain stable as a reflection of stable property values. On the expense side, health benefits, energy costs, and employer retirement contributions will continue to place pressures on expense control. The City's "bottom line" should continue to remain strong through realistic projections, comprehensive budgeting, revenue enhancements, aggressive collections and tight expense controls. It is the opinion of Management that the City of Jeffersontown is in a strong financial position to deliver quality services at a low cost to the taxpayer.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and provide accountability for the money it receives. For questions about this report or any additional information, please contact the City Clerk's office at 10416 Watterson Trail, Jeffersontown, KY 40299.

Respectfully submitted,

Clay S. Foreman Mayor

James E. Leidgen City Clerk – Director of Finance

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include integrated sets of financial statements as required by the GASB. The sets of statements include:

Government-wide financial statements

Fund financial statements:

- Governmental funds

In addition, the notes to the financial statements are included to provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities	-	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net) Other assets Total current assets	\$ 4,600,799 2,994,495 16,030 7,611,324	\$	4,600,799 2,994,495 16,030 7,611,324
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets (net) Other assets Total noncurrent assets	35,671,782 67,844 35,739,626	-	35,671,782 67,844 35,739,626
Total Assets	\$ 43,350,950	\$.	43,350,950
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Bonds payable - amount due within one year Capital lease payable - amount due within one year Accrued compensated absences - amount due within one year Other current liabilities Total current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities:	\$ 132,128 1,581,220 224,447 753,981 409,166 3,100,942	\$	132,128 1,581,220 224,447 753,981 409,166 3,100,942
Bonds payable - amount due in more than one year Capital lease payable - amount due in more than one year Accrued compensated absences Total noncurrent liabilities	9,555,001 268,658 1,778,400 11,602,059	-	9,555,001 268,658 1,778,400 11,602,059
Total Liabilities	14,703,001		14,703,001
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for: Road Fund Unrestricted Total Net Assets	\$ 25,848,123 1,787,872 1,011,954 28,647,949	\$	25,848,123 1,787,872 1,011,954 28,647,949
		, T	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 43,350,950	\$_	43,350,950

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

		Program Revenues) Revenues and n Net Assets
		Charges for	Capital Grants and	Governmenta	al
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
Governmental activities:					
General government:					
Administration	\$ 1,022,326 \$	•	\$ -	\$ (716,15	
Building department	203,945	86,297	-	(117,64	
Employee benefits	1,431,021	-	-	(1,431,02	(1,431,021)
Insurance	490,265	-	-	(490,26	(490,265)
Tax department	225,848	-	-	(225,84	8) (225,848)
Vehicle maintenance	306,722	•	-	(306,72	(2) (306,722)
Public safety:					
Ambulance service	78,821	-	•	(78,82	
Civil service	8,336	<u>-</u>		(8,33	
Police department	6,162,190	134,458	92,471	(5,935,26	
Street lights	364,567	-	-	(364,56	
Public works	1,326,918	15,997	-	(1,310,92	
Roads	267,321		-	(267,32	
Sanitation	1,174,259	-	-	(1,174,25	
Economic development	542,961	-	-	(542,96	
Community development	489,194			(489,19	
Parks and recreation	656,634	144,565	70,461	(441,60	8) (441,608)
Infrastructure depreciation (excludes direct	007.000				
depreciation expense of other activities)	827,329	•	-	(827,32	9) (827,329)
Interest expense on long-term debt (See Note 3.D)	355,547	<u> </u>		(355,54	
Total governmental activities (See Note 1)	15,934,204	687,493	162,932	(15,083,77	9) (15,083,779)
Total primary government	\$ 15,934,204 \$	687,493	\$ 162,932	\$ (15,083,77	9) \$ (15,083,779)
	General revenues	3:			
	Taxes:				
	Occupational to	axes		9,502,21	14 9,502,214
	Property taxes	, levied for gen	eral purposes	3,917,78	3,917,780
	Insurance pren	nium taxes		1,483,38	
	Franchise taxe	s (Telecom/Cai	ble TV)	156,85	54 156,854
	Coal and mine	ral taxes		1,85	59 1,859
	Interest income)		8,84	
	Intergovernme	ntal revenues		510,29	90 510,290
	Youth basketba	all revenue		21,69	95 21,695
	Donation reven	iue		1,11	13 1,113
	Sale of surplus	equipment		13,02	
	Total general rev			15,617,08	
	Change in net as			533,28	
	Net assets – begi			28,114,66	
	Net assets – endi	=		\$ 28,647,94	

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2010

	Ge	eneral Fund	R	oad Fund	Bond	Fund		Total vernment Funds
ASSETS			<u> </u>					
Cash and equivalents	\$	4,564,757	\$	36,042	\$	-	\$	4,600,799
Due from other funds		58,092		-		-		58,092
Prepaid expenses		16,030		-				16,030
Occupational tax receivable		2,331,680		-		-		2,331,680
Insurance premium tax receivable		437,547		-		-		437,547
Property tax receivable		274,659		-		=		274,659
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts		(49,391)				•		(49,391)
Total Assets	\$ =	7,633,374	\$	36,042	\$	-	\$	7,669,416
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	132,128	\$	-			\$	132,128
Accrued payroll		191,202		-				191,202
Other accrued liabilities		120,939		-		-		120,939
Deferred revenue		97,025		-		-		97,025
Due to other funds		-		58,092		-		58,092
Current portion- compensated absences		753,981				-		753,981
Current portion - long term debt		1,581,220		-		-		1,581,220
Current portion - capital lease		224,447				<u> </u>		224,447
Total Liabilities		3,100,942		58,092		-		3,159,034
FUND BALANCE								
Reserved for:								
Road Fund		•		.(22,050)		-		(22,050)
Bond Fund		•		-		=		•
Unreserved, reported in:								
General fund		4,532,432						4,532,432
Total fund balance		4,532,432		(22,050)				4,510,382
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ =	7,633,374	\$	36,042	\$	-		
Amounts reported for governmental activities	in the S	Statement of Net	Assets ar	e different beca	iuse:	÷		
Capital assets used in governmental acti and therefore are not reported in the fund of \$40,514,785.				n			:	35,671,782
Long-term liabilities are not due and paya therefore are not reported in the funds.	able in ti	ne current period	and				(11,602,059)
Other assets used in government activities therefore are not reported in the funds	s are no	ot financial resou	rces and					67,844
Net assets of governmental activities							\$	28 <u>,647,949</u>

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	General Fund Road Fund			Bond Fund	Total Government Funds			
REVENUES			 				-	
Taxes:	•	450.054	•		•			450.054
Franchise (Telecom/Cable TV)	\$	156,854	\$	-	\$	•	\$	156,854
Occupational		9,502,214		-		•		9,502,214
Property		3,917,780		-		-		3,917,780
Insurance premium tax		1,483,388				-		1,483,388
Intergovernmental		-		510,290		•		510,290
Charges for services		383,370		-		•		383,370
Fines and court income		51,319		-		-		51,319
Grants and contributions		162,932		-		-		162,932
Investment income		8,846		_		_		8,846
Miscellaneous		277,471		_		_		277,471
Total revenue	_	15,944,174		510,290	_	-	****	16,454,464
EXPENDITURES Current: General government:								
Administration		954,202		_		_		954,202
Building department		203,945				_		203,945
		1,431,021		-		•		1,431,021
Employee benefits				•		-		
Insurance		490,265		•		-		490,265
Tax department		225,848		-		•		225,848
Vehicle maintenance	-	306,722		-	_	-	_	306,722
Total general government Public safety:		3,612,003		-		-		3,612,003
Ambulance service		78,821		-		-		78,821
Civil service		8,336		-		•		8,336
Police		6,131,902		•		•		6,131,902
Street lights		364,567		•		•		364,567
Total public safety		6,583,626	_	_				6,583,626
Public works		1,051,037		_		-		1,051,037
Road maintenance		.,,		267,321				267,321
Sanitation		1,174,259						1,174,259
Economic development		288,083		-		-		288,083
•		444,202		-		•		444,202
Community development				-		•		
Parks and recreation Debt service:		592,720		-		•		592,720
Principal		1,347,779		_		_		1,347,779
Interest and other charges		355,548		-		<u>-</u>		355,548
Capital outlay		576,846		242.422		202 227		1,091,216
•		16 026 102		312,133		202,237	_	
Total expenditures		16,026,103	_	579,454	-	202,237	-	16,807,794
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	_	(81,929)		(69,164)		(202,237)	_	(353,330)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Proceeds from capital leases		351,582						351,582
Sale of surplus equipment		13,027		•		•		13,027_
Sale of surplus equipment	_	10,027		-		•	-	10,027_
Total other financing sources (uses)		364,609		- .		-		364,609_
Net change in fund balances		282,680		(69,164)		(202,237)		11,279
Fund balances- beginning		4,451,989		47,114		•		4,499,103
Transfers In (Out)		(202,237)	_			202,237		-
Fund balances- ending	\$	4,532,432	\$	(22,050)	\$ <u>_</u>		\$	4,510,382

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Reconciliation of the net changes in fund balances - total government funds to the change in net assets of governmental activities:

\$ 11,279
1,091,216
(1,521,890)
(6,167)
(351,582)
276,890
1,347,779
 (314,238)
\$ 533,287

INDEX

NOTE 1.	SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
A. B. C. D. E.	Financial Reporting Entity Basis of Presentation Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting Assets, Liabilities, and Equity Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses
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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued before November 30, 1989, have been applied in the government-wide financial statements unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails.

1.A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The City's financial reporting entity comprises the primary government of the City of Jeffersontown. There are no oversight responsibilities for any other governmental entity since no other entities are considered to be controlled by or dependent on the City. Control or dependency is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, funding, and appointment of the respective governing body.

1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental funds combined.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain purposes.

1.C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus is used. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days after year end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are recorded when due.

1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY

Cash and investments

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Assets, "cash and cash equivalents includes all cash and short term investments with a maturity date of three months or less.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Interfund Receivables and Pavables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Assets.

Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes and occupational taxes.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as property tax, occupational tax, and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Interest and investment earnings are recorded when earned only if paid within sixty days since they would be considered both measurable and available. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

Fixed Assets

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical cost was used to value the majority of the assets acquired prior to June 30, 1993.

Prior to July 1, 2002, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. The City engaged the services of a local engineering firm to inventory and value the roads and bridges that comprise the infrastructure.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings 40 years Improvements 20 years Machinery and Equipment 5 -15 years Infrastructure 10-25 years

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in government fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Long-term Debt

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. Long-term debt consist primarily of bond/debt agreement obligations, capital lease obligations and accrued compensated absences.

Long-term debt for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest reported as expenditures.

Compensated Absences

The City's policies regarding vacation time and sick leave permit employees to accumulate earned but unused time. Permanent City employees earn from 40 to 380 vacation hours a year, depending upon length of employment, and 120 sick leave hours a year. Bonus sick leave can be earned if less than 30 sick leave hours are used during the year. Employees can carry forward up to 600 hours in earned but unused vacation hours and an unlimited amount of sick leave hours for use in subsequent years.

Upon retirement or disability, permanent employees are entitled to receive compensation for all accumulated vacation days and sick leave. Upon termination prior to retirement, permanent employees are entitled to receive all (up to 120 hours for police employees) of accumulated vacation time and all (one-half for police employees) of accumulated sick leave time.

The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide statements. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, government funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- a. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consist of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net assets Consist of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

 Unrestricted net assets - All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved, with unreserved further split between designated and undesignated.

1.E. REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXPENSES

Property Tax

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied annually on October 1 and are due and payable at that time. All unpaid taxes levied October 1, become delinquent January 1 of the following year. Tax is assessed at a rate of .1478 per \$100. In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the period levied to the extent they are collected within 60 days of year-end. Due to the immaterial amount of any additional property taxes receivable after the 60 day period, no additional accrual is made in the government-wide financial statements.

Occupational Tax

City occupational tax at one percent of wages is imposed on persons who work within the City of Jeffersontown, in any business, profession, trade or occupation. Such amounts are to be withheld from the employee's wages and remitted quarterly with a completed payroll tax return detailing total wages and tax withholdings.

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function. In the fund financial statements, government fund expenditures are classified by character: current, debt service, and capital outlay. The city's policy regarding the allocation of indirect expenses is to reflect such expenses as a separate program.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

Interfund Transfers

Permanent reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the Statement of Activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local government unit, the City is subject to various federal, state, and local laws and contractual regulations. An analysis of the City's compliance with significant laws and regulations and demonstration of its stewardship over City resources follows.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

2.A. FUND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

The City complies with all state and local laws and regulations requiring the use of separate funds. The legally required funds used by the City include the following:

Fund:

Required By:

General Fund

State Law

Municipal Road Aid

State Law

2.B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS LAWS AND REGULATION

Under Kentucky Revised Statutes, the City is allowed to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury and U. S. agencies, repurchase agreements, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies, insured savings and loans, or interest bearing deposits of insured national or state banks. The deposits in excess of insurance coverage must be fully collateralized.

The City invests surplus cash in local bank certificates of deposit and savings accounts. This investment class subjects the City to custodial credit risk. This risk is considered immaterial, and as such, the City does not have an investment policy to deal with such risk.

At June 30, 2010, the city had checking account balances totaling \$4,774,359. The city was fully collateralized for amounts held in excess of FDIC limitations as of June 30, 2010.

2.C. REVENUE RESTRICTIONS

The City has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

Revenue Source:

Legal Restriction of Use:

Ad Valorem Tax

Debt service

Gasoline Excise

Road and street maintenance

For the year ended June 30, 2010, the City complied, in all material respects, with these revenue restrictions.

2.D. DEBT RESTRICTIONS AND COVENANTS

General Obligation Debt

Section 158 of the Kentucky Constitution limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bond debt of the City to no more than 10 percent of net assessed property valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the City complied, in all material respects, with this revenue restriction.

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

The following notes present detail information to support the amounts reported in the basic financial statements for its various assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses.

3.A. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivable detail at June 30, 2010, is as follows:

Occupational tax	\$	2,331,680
Property tax	•	274,659
Insurance premium tax		437,547
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(49,391)
Net accounts receivable	\$	2,994,495

3.B. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2010, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2009	_Additions Disposals		Balance June 30, 2010
Governmental activities:				
Land	\$ 1,124,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,124,198
Buildings	7,628,471	· .	,	7,628,471
Improvements	1,831,463	182,819	-	2,014,282
Equipment	1,977,516	135,445	-	2,112,961
Furniture and fixtures	437,286	•	-	437,286
Radio equipment	350,126		-	350,126
Vehicles and equipment	3,934,166	351,582	(89,117)	4,196,631
Infrastructure	57,901,242	421,370	-	58,322,612
Totals at historical cost	75,184,468	1,091,216	(89,117)	76,186,567
Less accumulated depreciation		11	(**,)	. 0, 100,007
Buildings	(2,394,454)	(188,789)	_	(2,583,243)
Improvements	(614,138)	(103,667)	-	(717,805)
Equipment	(1,749,513)	(73,277)	_	(1,822,790)
Furniture and fixtures	(419,862)	(3,149)	_	(423,011)
Radio equipment	(343,539)	(2,384)	_	(345,923)
Vehicles and equipment	(3,032,142)	(323,301)	89,117	(3,266,326)
Infrastructure	(30,528,364)	(827,323)	•	(31,355,687)
Total accumulated depreciation	(39,082,012)	(1,521,890)	89,117	(40,514,785)
Capital assets, net	\$ 36,102,456	\$ (430,674)	\$	\$ 35,671,782

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

3.B. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General government	\$ 61,956
Economic development	242,661
Parks and recreation	99,532
Police	5,163
Public works	285,255
Road maintenance	-
Infrastructure	 827,323
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,521,890

3.C. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Payable in the general fund and road maintenance fund are comprised of trade payables to vendors.

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

3.D. LONG-TERM DEBT

Governmental Activities:

As of June 30, 2010, the governmental long-term debt of the financial reporting entity consisted of the following:

2000 KLC Funding Trust Lease Agreement	\$	4,125,000
2005 Series Bonds		3,385,000
2008 Floating Indebtedness Debt Agreement		821,221
2008 Retirement Bond Fund	_	2,805,000
Total long-term debt	\$	11,136,221
Current portion Non-current portion	\$	1,581,220
Total long-term debt	\$	9,555,001 11,136,221
Capital Lease Obligation:	Ψ	11,100,221
Capital lease obligation for 7 police vehicles dated June 2008 payable in annual installments of \$70,621.57 with final payment due June 2011.		67,623
Capital lease obligation for 2 public works vehicles dated January 2008 payable in annual installments of \$15,286.58 with final payment due January 2011.		14,477
Capital lease obligation for 7 police vehicles dated April 2009 payable in annual installments of \$71,529.18 with final payment due April 2012		132,851
Capital lease obligation for 1 dump truck dated November 2009 payable in monthly installments of \$2,243.70 with final payment due November 2014		108,134
Capital lease obligation for 7 police vehicles dated April 2010 payable in annual installments of \$62,861.74.		170,020
Total capital lease obligations	\$	493,105
Current portion	\$	224,447
Noncurrent portion		268,658
Total capital lease obligation	\$	493,105
Accrued Compensated Absences:		
Current portion	\$	753,981
Noncurrent portion	,—	1,778,400
Total accrued compensated absences	\$	2,532,381

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

3.D. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

2000 KLC Funding Trust Lease Agreement

On June 9, 2000, the City entered a lease/purchase agreement with Kentucky League of Cities Funding Trust Program, in the amount of \$6,625,000. The agreement requires rental payments to be paid by the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, under the lease/purchase agreement dated June 9, 2000, with Kentucky League of Cities Funding Trust Program, pursuant to which the project will be leased to the city. The project consist of the (i) acquisition, construction and installation of infrastructure improvements, including street repairs and extensions as well as drainage system improvements and (ii) the refunding and retirement on the date hereof of (a) a lease agreement dated as of November 1, 1996 (the "1996 Lease") between the City and the Trust, (b) a lease agreement dated as of January 28, 1998 (the "1998 Lease") between the City and the Trust, the proceeds of which were used to finance the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of youth recreational facilities, a senior citizens center, park improvements, a library, sidewalk improvements, municipally owned recreational facilities and drainage system improvements.

The variable interest rate lease requires quarterly rental payments through June 15, 2020.

2005 Series Bonds

On July 21, 2005, the City issued \$5,730,000 general obligation bonds Series 2005A and \$1,455,000 general obligation bonds Series 2005B. The Bonds constitute proportionate interest in rental payments to be paid by the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, under the lease/purchase agreement dated July 1st, 2005 to purchasers of these bonds through The Depository Trust Company. Interest is payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The proceeds from these bonds were used to extinguish the City's outstanding obligations with respect to the 1994 Certificates of Participation and Line of Credit. Currently, these funds are being held in escrow for the purpose of capital projects. The balances in these funds at June 30, 2010 are presented on the following pages.

The variable interest rate requires semiannual interest payments through August 1, 2021.

2008 Floating Indebtedness Note

On June 26, 2008, the city issued a note in the amount of \$1,184,000. Principal and interest are payable on a quarterly basis beginning September 30, 2008. The proceeds from this note were used to extinguish the City's outstanding obligation with respect to their Line of Credit, which matured on June 30, 2008. The note has an annual interest rate of 3% and matures on August 21, 2010.

2008 Retirement Fund

In July, 2009 the city issued a general obligation unfunded liability funding note in the amount of \$2,805,000. The proceeds have been escrowed by the city and will be used to extinguish city employee accrued compensated absences as individuals retire or utilize their accumulated vacation and sick time. The note is due in monthly installments of interest and fees only until August 1, 2012 at which time the city will be required to begin also making principal payments on the obligation. The note has an effective interest rate of 2% and is scheduled to mature July 1, 2032.

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

3.D. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Interest Expense

The City incurred interest expense of \$355,547 associated with long term debt and capital lease obligations during the year ended June 30, 2010.

Changes in Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2009:

	 Balance July 1, 2009	Additions	_(Reductions)	_	Balance June 30, 2010	-	Amount Due Within One Year
Lease/purchase agreements Capital lease obligation Compensated absences	\$ 12,484,000 \$ 455,761 2,291,760	351,582 240,621	\$	(1,347,779) (314,238)	\$	11,136,221 493,105 2,532,381	\$	1,581,220 224,447 753,981
Totals	\$ 15,231,521 \$	592,203	\$	(1,662,017)	\$	14,161,707	\$	2,559,648

Annual Debt Service Requirements

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, for long-term debt as of June 30, 2010, are as follows:

Governmental Activities – Capital Lease Obligations And Lease/Purchase Agreements

Year Ending June 30	_	Principal	 Interest
2011	\$	1,805,667	\$ 303,080
2012		937,879	263,247
2013		731,903	227,478
2014		715,024	206,034
2015		729,253	187,295
2016-2020		4,417,928	355,462
2021-2025		1,051,924	174,245
2026-2030		840,405	83,965
2031-2035		399,342	 8,760
Total	\$	11,629,326	\$ 1,809,567

NOTE 4 - OTHER NOTES

4.A. EMPLOYEE PENSION PLAN

Substantially all employees are covered under the County Employees' Retirement System which is a defined benefit, cost sharing, multiple-employer PERS managed by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement System. For the year ended June 30, 2010, hazardous plan participating employees contributed 8% of creditable compensation to the System while nonhazardous participants contributed 5%. In accordance with KRS 61.565, employer contributions are intended to fund the System's normal cost on a current basis plus fund an amount equal to the amortization of unfunded past service cost over thirty years, using the level percentage of payroll method. The rates are determined by the Board of Trustees each biennium. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the employer rate was 32.79% for hazardous employees and 16.16% for nonhazardous employee creditable compensation.

Required Contributions

Fiscal				Percentage
<u>Year</u>	Employees	<u>City</u>	<u>Total</u>	Contributed
2006	423,360	1,142,289	1,565,648	100%
2007	484,804	1,482,402	1,967,206	100%
2008	484,001	1,777,009	2,261,010	100%
2009	453,115	1,417,731	1,870,846	100%
2010	460,758	1,651,185	2,111,943	100%

Prior to August 1, 2004, employees who retire at age 65 and have 48 or more months of service, or retire having 27 years of service credit, at least 15 years must be current service, are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 2.2% of the average annual salary of the member's five highest earning years multiplied by the number of years of service credit. All employees that were hired following August 1, 2004, who retire at age 65 and have 48 or more months of service, or retire having 27 years of service credit, at least 15 years must be current service, are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 2% of their average annual salary for the member's five highest earning years multiplied by the number of years of service credit. Members retiring at less than 55 years of age with 25 years of service, 15 of which are current service, are entitled to reduced benefits. Members' retirement benefits became fully vested when they complete sixty months of service, twelve of which are current service.

The amount of the total pension benefit obligation is based on a standardized measurement established by GASB. The standardized measurement is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits. This pension valuation method reflects the present value of estimated pension benefits that will be paid in future years as a result of employee services performed to date and is adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases. GASB adopted the standardized measure of the pension benefit obligation to enable users of PERS financial statements to assess the PERS funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made on accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons among other PERS.

NOTE 4 - OTHER NOTES (CONTINUED)

4.A. EMPLOYEE PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the County PERS as of June 30, 2010, was as follows:

	2010	2009
Total actuarial accrued liability	\$ 15,470,931,130	\$ 15,165,875,103
Less: actuarial value of assets	4,681,557,213	5,328,783,945
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$ 10,789,373,917	\$ 9,837,091,158

The measurement of the total pension benefit obligation is based on actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2010. Net assets available to pay pension benefits were valued as of the same date. Ten year historical trend information showing assets available to pay benefits when due is presented in the System's June 30, 2010 comprehensive annual report. Copies of this report may be obtained from the state retirement system website www.kyret.ky.gov or by writing to: Kentucky Retirement Systems, Perimeter Park West, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

4,B, RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employees health and life; and natural disasters.

The City manages these various risk of loss as follows:

Type of Loss	Method Managed	Risk Retained
a. Torts, errors and omissions	Purchased liability insurance with KY	(1)
	League of Cities Insurance Services.	
b. Injuries to employees (workers' compensation)	Purchased workers' compensation insurance with KY league of Cities Workers' Compensation Trust.	None
c. Physical property loss and natural disasters	Purchased commercial insurance with KY League of Cities Insurance Services.	None
d. Health and life	Purchased health insurance with Humana	None

Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the City.

(1) Liability Protection Plan

The basic insurance agreements cover claims against municipalities for all government function and services covered in the Plan. These include bodily injury, property damage, wrongful acts, personal injury, and related Torts under the State tort claims law.

NOTE 4 - OTHER NOTES (CONTINUED)

4.B. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

All public officials, employees, services, and municipal functions are covered unless they are specifically listed as exclusions in the Plan.

4.C. LITIGATION

The City attorney advises of no litigation currently pending against the City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky. Ordinance 932 Series 1986, "The Defense and Indemnification of City Officers and Employees states "The City shall, without cost to the officer or employee, provide for the legal defense of any officer or employee in any action in tort arising out of an act or omission occurring within the scope of the officer's or employee's employment or public duties within the City." Officer shall mean any elected official of the City and also includes City clerk, treasurer, tax administrator, and attorney.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the GASB but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - General Fund, Bond Fund, and Road Fund.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

	-	Budgeted Amounts						/ariance with Final Budget
Beginning budgetary fund balance:	\$	Original	 \$	Final	\$	Actual Amounts 4,451,989	\$	Positive (Negative) 4,451,989
beginning budgetary fund balance.	Ψ	- \	Ψ	•	Ψ	4,401,808	φ	4,401,808
Resources (Inflows)								
Taxes								
Franchise tax (Telecom/Cable TV)		165,000		165,000		156,854		(8,146)
Insurance premium tax		1,650,000		1,650,000		1,483,388		(166,612)
Occupational tax		9,975,000		9,975,000		9,502,214		(472,786)
Property tax (net)	_	3,899,109		3,899,109		3,891,547		(7,562)
Total taxes		15,689,109	•	15,689,109		15,034,003	_	(655,106)
Property Tax Penalty and Interest								
Property tax - penalty & interest		20,000		20,000		23,983		3,983
Fines & penalties		6,000		6,000		2,250		(3,750)
Total penalty and interest	-	26,000		26,000		26,233	_	233
Business Licenses								
Business licenses		165,000		165,000		144,675		(20.225)
Alcoholic beverage licenses		110,000		110,000		105,196		(20,325)
Total business licenses	-	275,000		275,000		249,871	-	(4,804) (25,129)
Duilding Danastas at East				•				(==, -==,
Building Department Fees		00.000						
Building permits		36,000		36,000		18,537		(17,463)
Electrical permits		38,000		38,000		41,241		3,241
Heating permits		22,000		22,000		20,468		(1,532)
Sign permits	_	5,000		5,000		6,051		1,051
Total building department fees		101,000		101,000		86,297		(14,703)
Fines and Court Income				•				
Base court revenue		60,000		60,000		51,319		(8,681)
Total fines and court income		60,000		60,000		51,319		(8,681)
Lease Income								
County Clerk's office		13,900		13,900		14,127		227
Community Center		30,000		30,000		33,075		3,075
Total lease income	\$	43,900 \$			\$		\$	3,302

	Budget	ted Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
Grant Income				
Recreational trails and bridge	\$ 445,46	0 \$ 445,460) \$ 70,461	\$ (374,999)
Police department	170,04	8 170,048		
Total grant income	615,50	615,508	162,932	(452,576)
Other Income				
Plainview Swim Club	150,00	0 150,000	144,565	(5,435)
Youth basketball league		.	- 21,695	21,695
Donations		-	- 1,113	1,113
Coal and Mineral Tax	2,20	0 2,200	1,859	(341)
Miscellaneous		<u>-</u>	108,239	108,239
Total other income	152,20	0 152,200	277,471	125,271
Interest Income				
Checking account and CDs	10,00	0 10,000	8,846	(1,154)
Total interest income	10,00	0 10,000	8,846	(1,154)
Total general fund revenues	16,972,21	7 16,972,217	15,994,174	(1,028,543)
Amount available for appropriation	16,972,21	7 \$ 16,972,217	\$ 20,396,163	\$ 3,423,446

		Budgete	d An	nounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Amounts		(Negative)
Charges to appropriations (Outflows): Administration	_	<u> </u>		1 11141		7111041110		(itoguiro)
Payroll - mayor & council.	\$	149,469	\$	149,469	\$	147,732	\$	1,737
Payroll - city hall admin.		376,144		376,144		377,743		(1,599)
Payroll - city attorney		79,754		79,754		80,045		(291)
Retirement - mayor & council		24,154		24,154		23,768		386
Retirement- city hall admin.		60,786		60,786		61,226		(440)
Retirement – city attorney		12,889		12,889		12,878		11
FICA- mayor & council		10,864		10,864		10,715		149
FICA -city hall admin.		27,337		27,337		28,143		(806)
FICA - city attorney		5,796		5,796		5,951		(155)
Administrative expense		2,500		2,500		2,480		20
Legal fees & expenses		12,000		12,000		5,769		6,231
Accounting fees & expenses		45,000		45,000		42,578		2,422
Advertising – city hall admin.		500		500		199		301
Dues & sub city hall admin.		14,000		14,000		13,397		603
Office expense - city hall		500		500		351		149
Office supplies - city hall		10,000		10,000		9,644		356
Postage - city hall admin.		8,000		8,000		3,555		4,445
Travel - mayor & council		2,500		2,500		1,003		1,497
Travel - city hall admin.		2,500		2,500		4,062		(1,562)
Mtgs & seminars - mayor and council		4,000		4,000		2,738		1,262
Mtgs & seminars - city hall admin.		2,500		2,500		1,845		655
Mobile phones - mayor and council		500		500		384		116
Mobile phones - city hall admin.		4,000		4,000		4,230		(230)
Computer software maint.		12,000		12,000		12,331		(331)
Miscellaneous - council		6,000		6,000		7,933		(1,933)
Miscellaneous - city hall admin.		4,000		4,000		3,832		168
New vehicles - city hall admin.		7,425		7,425		7,060		365
New equip city hall admin.		5,000		5,000		943		4,057
Equip. rental - city hall admin.		3,500		3,500		3,182		318
Bldg. rep. & maint. – city hall admin.		30,000		30,000		37,708		(7,708)
Telephone – city hall admin.		5,000		5,000		5,226		(226)
Gen. improvement – city hall admin.		3,000		3,000		2,000		1,000
Water- city hall admin.		1,000		1,000		756		244
Employee appreciation		1,500		1,500		1,312		188
Newsletter expense		15,000		15,000		5,211		9,789
Electric & gas - city hall admin.		17,500		17,500		14,804		2,696
Equip. rep. & maint city hall admin.		2,000		2,000		690		1,310
Computer training		2,500		2,500		7.000		2,500
Computer hardware		19,000		19,000		7,299		11,701
Internet service & access		3,600		3,600		3,479		121
Website development & maint.		500		500	_	-		500
Total Administration	\$	994,218	\$	994,218	\$	954,202	\$	40,016

	_	Budgeted	ΑŁ	mounts				Variance with Final Budget
Permitting & Enforcement Department		Original	_	Final	-	Actual Amounts	_	Positive (Negative)
Payroll	\$	158,341	\$	158,341	\$	158,548	\$	(207)
Retirement	•	25,835	Ŧ	25,835	Ψ	25,612	Ψ	(24)
FICA		12,052		12,052		11,648		(140)
Uniforms		3,500		3,500		2,823		177
Dues & subs.		650		650		1,008		(8)
Office supplies		900		900		886		(86)
Travel		500		500		354		146
Meet. & seminars		600		600		320		180
New equipment		500		500		635		(135)
Miscellaneous		850		850		1,274		(424)
Mobile phones		900		900		837		63
Total P&E Department		203,487		203,487	_	203,945		(458)
Employee Benefits								
Hospitalization & medical		1,051,240		1,051,240		1,010,132		41,108
Short term disability and life insurance		52,000		52,000		52,828		(828)
Dental insurance		85,000		85,000		79,607		5,393
Severance payouts (1)		100,000		100,000		288,454		(188,454)
Total Employee Benefits		1,288,240		1,288,240		1,431,021		(142,781)
Insurance								
Workers compensation		273,456		273,456		244,843		28,613
Insurance - commercial liability		169,246		169,246		194,656		(25,410)
Insurance - property & casualty		49,592		49,592		50,766		(1,174)
Total Insurance		492,294		492,294		490,265		2,029
Revenue Department								
Payroli		140,546		140,546		121,963		18,583
Retirement		17,919		17,919		15,055		2,864
FICA		10,214		10,214		9,195		1,019
Tax bill prep & expense		80,000		80,000		63,865		16,135
Office supplies		1,000		1,000		895		105
Travel		500		500		-		500
Meetings & seminars		500		500		=		500
Miscellaneous		500		500		. 442		58
Postage		14,000		14,000		14,433		(433)
Total Tax Department		265,179		265,179		225,848		39,331
Vehicle Maintenance								
Gasoline & oil		245,000		245,000		244,132		868
Vehicle maintenance	.—	65,000		65,000		62,590		2,410
Total vehicle maintenance	\$	310,000	\$	310,000	\$	306,722	\$	3,278

⁽¹⁾ Severance payouts represent city payments to employees for vested accumulated vacation and sick leave. The City has borrowed the money for future payouts as was noted on page 26 and currently holds the remaining funds of \$2,482,217 in interest bearing cash and cash equivalent accounts.

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget		
		Original	_	Final	-	Actual Amounts	_	Positive (Negative)	
Public Safety:									
Ambulance Service	\$	55,000	\$	55,000	\$	78,821	\$	(23,821)	
Street Lights	•	355,000	Ψ	355,000	Ψ	364,567	Ψ	(9,567)	
Total Public Safety	_	410,000	_	410,000	_	443,388	-	(33,388)	
Civil Service		110,000		410,000		440,000		(00,000)	
Miscellaneous		5,000		5,000		_		5,000	
Testing & analysis		7,500		7,500		8,336		(836)	
Total Civil Service	_	12,500	_	12,500		8,336	-	4,164	
Police Department									
Payroll		3,590,668		3,590,668		3,436,242		154,426	
KLEFPF		161,200		161,200		149,551		11,649	
Education incentive		60,000		60,000		55,533		4,467	
Court appearance		75,000		75,000		50,620		24,380	
KLEFPF contra account		(161,200)		(161,200)		(198,115)		36,915	
Payroll - police dispatchers		265,886		265,886		275,347		(9,461)	
Payroll - police office staff		261,151		261,151		251,648		9,503	
Retirement - police officer		1,299,634		1,299,634		1,235,135		64,499	
Retirement - police dispatcher		39,784		39,784		38,368		1,416	
Retirement - police admin.		38,872		38,872		38,819		53	
FICA- police officers		277,429		277,429		265,360		12,069	
FICA- police dispatchers		19,548		19,548		20,720		(1,172)	
FICA- police administration		19,167		19,167		19,198		(31)	
Uniforms - police officers		55,000		55,000		51,314		3,686	
Uniforms - police dispatchers		5,665		5,665		6,176		(511)	
Uniform replace - police officers		46,870		46,870		31,319		15,551	
Dues & subs police admin.		14,256		14,256		12,677		1,579	
Office supplies - police admin.		21,000		21,000		19,286		1,714	
Postage - police admin.		2,500		2,500		1,663		837	
Travel - police officers		24,000		24,000		22,795		1,205	
Meetings & seminars - police officers		8,000		8,000		3,479		4,521	
Training exp & sup - police officers		54,100		54,100		45,564		8,536	
Bldg. rep. & maint police admin.		54,924		54,924		33,793		21,131	
Electric & gas - police admin.		38,000		38,000		29,371		8,629	
Water -police dept.		2,350		2,350		1,525		825	
Telephone – police admin.		22,536		22,536		23,608		(1,072)	
Mobile phones - police admin.		38,084		38,084		34,543		3,541	
Equip. rep. & maint police dept.		41,300		41,300		39,479		1,821	
Maintenance contracts – police		10,722		10,722		9,798		924	
Computer maintenance		25,000		25,000		12,454		12,546	
Radio maint police officers		23,700		23,700		23,092		608	
Pagers - police officers		108		108		86		22	
Physicals - police officers		17,475		17,475		7,881		9,594	
Crime prevention - police admin.		6,500		6,500		4,772		1,728	
Photo expense - police admin.		2,000		2,000		124		1,876	

		Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget		
	-	Original	Final	_	Actual Amounts	-	Positive (Negative)
Police Department (Continued)							
CID - police admin.	\$	14,000 \$	14,000	\$	48,234	\$	(34,234)
Miscellaneous - police officers	•	11,500	11,500		19,469	•	(7,969)
Grant expense		•	-		110,254		(110,254)
New vehicles - police officers		99,000	99,000		79,943		19,057
Existing vehicle leases		248,441	248,441		248,441		· -
New equipment - police officers	_	17,500	17,500		13,497	_	4,003
Total police department		6,851,670	6,851,670		6,573,063		278,607
Public Works							
Payroll		839,257	839,257		749,834		89,423
Retirement		132,935	132,935		120,071		12,864
FICA		60,994	60,994		58,301		2,693
Uniforms		13,500	13,500		12,857		643
Dues & subscriptions		1,500	1,500		1,227		273
Office supplies		1,000	1,000		943		57
Equipment rental		2,000	2,000		420		1,580
Meetings & seminars		500	500		498		2
Training expense & supplies		1,000	1,000		100		900
Bldg. repairs & maintenance		13,000	13,000		10,782		2,218
Electric & gas		9,500	9,500		9,262		238
Water		4,000	4,000		2,294		1,706
Telephone and internet		2,100	2,100		2,009		91
Mobile phones		5,500	5,500		5,196		304
Equipment repairs & maintenance		25,000	25,000		28,394		(3,394)
Shop supplies		10,000	10,000		8,297		1,703
Radio maintenance		1,000	1,000		160		840
Physicals		3,000	3,000		1,490		1,510
Miscellaneous		5,000	5,000		4,652		348
Existing vehicle leases		15,300	15,300		15,287		13
New equipment		20,000	20,000		12,982		7,018
Equipment leases		28,000	28,000		19,214		8,786
Landfill charges		2,000	2,000		838		1,162
Roadside maint./beautification	_	24,000	24,000	_	10,203	_	13,797
Total public works		1,220,086	1,220,086		1,075,311		144,775
Sanitation							
Sanitation contract expense		1,180,000	1,180,000		1,166,459		13,541
Dumpster fees		32,400	32,400	. —	7,800	. —	24,600
Total sanitation	\$	1,212,400 \$	1,212,400	\$	1,174,259	\$	38,141

	_	Budgeted	ınts			Variance with Final Budget		
	_	Original	F	inal	_	Actual Amounts		Positive (Negative)
Economic Development								
Payroll	\$	175,642	\$	175,642	\$	133,869	\$	41,773
Retirement		28,384		28,384		21,922		6,462
FICA		12,765		12,765		10,157		2,608
Advertising		2,000		2,000		-		2,000
Dues & subscriptions		5,000		5,000		4,638		362
Office supplies		500		500		119		381
Postage		500		500		4		496
Brochure & printing		1,000		1,000		-		1,000
Travel		3,500		3,500		1,587		1,913
Bldg. repair & maintenance		6,500		6,500		5,485		1,015
Electric & gas		6,000		6,000		4,972		1,028
Water		1,000		1,000		1,141		(141)
Telephone-JDC		4,000		4,000		3,617		383
Mobile phones		- 500		500		384		116
New equipment		2,000		2,000		-		2,000
Equipment repairs and maintenance		500		500		-		500
Miscellaneous		300		300		-		300
Equipment rental		2,200		2,200		2,000		200
Meetings & seminars		2,400		2,400		873		1,527
Partnership		30,000		30,000		30,000		-
Promotion of J-town		10,000		10,000		8,441		1,559
Facade Renovation Program		1,500		1,500		_		1,500
Ind. park improvements		100,000		100,000		71,091		28,909
Total economic development	\$	396,191	\$	396,191	\$	300,300	\$	95,891

	 Budgeted An	nounts	Antural		Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final		Actual Amounts		Positive (Negative)
Community Development:	 		_	7411041110	-	(Nogative)
Museum Expense						
Payroll	\$ 68,227 \$	68,227	\$	68,667	\$	(440)
Retirement	11,026	11,026	•	11,048	•	(22)
FICA	4,959	4,959		5,166		(207)
Advertising	500	500		250		250
Dues & subscriptions	600	600		559		41
Office supplies	700	700		251		449
Postage	300	300		122		178
Bldg. repairs & maintenance	1,500	1,500		525		975
Telephone and internet	1,000	1,000		1,142		(142)
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000		534		`466
Security	400	400		360		40
Copier	500	500		453		47
Photography & film	 300	300		-		300
Total museum expense	91,012	91,012		89,077	_	1,935
Senior Citizens						
Payroll	80,584	80,584		85,916		(5,332)
Retirement	9,767	9,767		10,449		(682)
FICA	5,857	5,857		6,470		(613)
Bldg. repairs & maintenance	17,000	17,000		17,018		`(18)
Electric & gas	13,000	13,000		12,017		983
Water	500	500				500
Telephone	2,500	2,500		3,340		(840)
Mobile phones	600	600		470		`13Ó
Equipment repairs & maintenance	2,000	2,000		1,783		217
Miscellaneous	1,500	1,500		1,477		23
New equipment	4,700	4,700		4,635		65
Meetings & seminars	 1,400	1,400		1,336		64
Total senior citizens expense	\$ 139,408 \$	139,408	\$	144,911	\$	(5,503)

	_	Budgete	d A	mounts				Variance with Final Budget
		Original		Final		Actual Amounts		Positive (Negative)
Community Development:(Continued)	_		_		-	Amounts	-	(Negative)
Special Projects								
Drainage	\$	90,000	\$	90,000	\$	87,484	\$	2,516
Farmers Market		2,000		2,000		8,530	•	(6,530)
Other special projects		3,000		3,000		966		2,034
Mayor special projects		7,000		7,000		6,721		279
Youth basketball expense		-		_		21,842		(21,842)
Envision ROM		-		-		155		(155)
Spruce up Jeffersontown		2,000		2,000		1,084		916
Easter Celebration		3,500		3,500		3,259		241
Volunteer recognition		1,000		1,000		900		100
Light up Jeffersontown		2,000		2,000		4,459		(2,459)
Gaslight festival		9,000		9,000		6,504		2,496
Pumpkinfest		2,000		2,000		2,200		(200)
The Child Connection		1,800		1,800		1,800		-
Memorial & Veteran's Day Obser		2,000		2,000		189		1,811
Grant- B & C Stone Bridge & CMAQ		523,360		523,360		94,258		429,102
Mid-South Conf. Sponsorship		5,000	_	5,000		5,000		
Total special projects		653,660		653,660	_	245,351		408,309
Donations								
Community Outreach-Others		45,000		45,000		32,450		12,550
Total donations		45,000		45,000		32,450		12,550
Total community development	\$	929,080	\$	929,080	\$		\$	417,291

, =	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with		
	_	Original		Final		Actual Amounts		Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Parks and Recreation									
Payroll - parks & recreation	\$	185,408	3 \$	185,408	\$	181,949	\$	3,459	
Retirement - parks & recreation	•	29,962		29,962	•	29,282	•	680	
FICA - parks & recreation		13,475		13,475		13,324		151	
Uniforms - parks & recreation		3,000		3,000		3,748		(748)	
Program supplies - parks & recreation		500		500		324		176	
Pool maintenance contract		124,700)	124,700		118,327		6,373	
Pool – miscellaneous		40,000)	40,000		50,553		(10,553)	
Community Center – miscellaneous				-		6,100		(6,100)	
Electric & gas – Skyview Park		15,000		15,000		16,383		(1,383)	
Electric & gas – Gymnasium		22,000		22,000		19,846		2,154	
Electric & gas - Plainview Swim		17,000		17,000		15,944		1,056	
Electric & gas - Veteran's Park		4,500		4,500		4,286		214	
Electric & gas – Ruckriegel Field		1,300		1,300		1,695		(395)	
Electric & gas - Community Center		23,000		23,000		23,209		(209)	
Water - Skyview Park and Football Field		16,000		16,000		10,997		5,003	
Water – Gymnasium		2,000		2,000		1,204		796	
Water - Plainview Swim		10,000		10,000		17,043		(7,043)	
Water – Community Center		10,000		10,000		4,814		5,186	
New equipment - parks & recreation		15,000		15,000		1,378		13,622	
Parks & recreation maintenance		45,000		45,000		91,461		(46,461)	
Telephone – Gymnasium		1,500		1,500		1,456		44	
Telephone - Plainview Swim		2,200		2,200		2,022		178	
Telephone - Community Center		3,000		3,000		2,631		369	
Payroll - pool part-time		9,000		9,000		5,900		3,100	
FICA - pool part-time		650		650		451		199	
Total parks and recreation		594,195		594,195		624,327		(30,132)	
Debt Service Expense Debt service payments and expense		1 774 600		4 774 600		4 700 007		00.004	
Total debt expense	_	1,771,628		1,771,628		1,703,327	_	68,301	
•		1,771,628	-	1,771,628		1,703,327		68,301	
Total charges to appropriations									
	_	16,951,168	_	16,951,168	_	16,026,103		925,065	
Ending budgetary fund balance									
before other financing sources (uses)		21,549		21,549		4,370,060	_	4,348,511	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Proceeds from capital leases						254 500		254 502	
Sale of surplus vehicles and equipment		_		-		351,582		351,582	
• •	-		_			13,027	_	13,027	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-		364,609		364,609	
Transfers In (Out)		-		<u> </u>		(202,237)	_	(202,237)	
Ending budgetary fund balance	\$	21,549	\$	21,549	\$	4,532,432	\$	4,510,883	

	_	Budgete	MA b	ounts		/ariance
	_(Original	<u></u>	Final	 Actual Amounts	vith Final Budget Positive Negative)
Beginning budgetary fund balance:	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	\$ 47,114	\$ (52,886)
Resources (Inflows)						
Intergovernmental Revenues Motor fuel tax Total intergovernmental revenue Amount available for appropriation		474,000 474,000 574,000		474,000 474,000 574,000	 510,290 510,290 557,404	 36,290 36,290 (16,596)
Charges to appropriations (Outflows)						
Street light maintenance Sidewalks Paving & road repairs Road salt & de-icer Road maintenance-other Total road maintenance		9,000 165,000 325,000 50,000 25,000 574,000	_	9,000 165,000 325,000 50,000 25,000 574,000	 6,790 202,607 184,556 98,773 86,728 579,454	 2,210 (37,607) 140,444 (48,773) (61,728) (5,454)
Total charges to appropriations		574,000		574,000	 579,454	 (5,454)
Ending budgetary fund balance	\$		\$	-	\$ (22,050)	\$ (22,050)

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget		
	Orig	inal Fi	nal		Actual Imounts		Positive Negative)	
Beginning budgetary fund balance:	(1)	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Charges to appropriations (Outflows)								
Water playground and equipment Drainage Total bond fund expenses		- -	-		99,025 103,212 202,237		(99,025) (103,212) (202,237)	
Total charges to appropriations		-	-		202,237		(202,237)	
Transfers In (Out)	-		-		202,237		202,237	
Ending budgetary fund balance	\$	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	_	

⁽¹⁾ These expenditures were budgeted within Ordinance No. 1199- Series 2005 when the city initially borrowed the funds through debt issuance on July 1, 2005 to retire prior debt obligations and make future capital improvements.

CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 1 - BUDGET VARIANCES

General Fund

Revenues

General fund revenues of \$15,944,174 were \$1,028,543 less than the \$16,972,717 budgeted. This was primarily the result of occupational tax revenue being \$472,786 less than budgeted and grant revenues being \$452,576 less than budgeted. Grant revenues were lower due to delays in funding at the state level and are expected to be received during fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. Revenue sources exceeding budgeted amounts included penalties and interest, electrical permits, lease income, and other income.

Expenditures

General fund expenditures of \$16,026,103 were \$925,065 less than the \$16,951,168 budgeted. However, \$188,454 in unbudgeted employee severance payouts was charged to the general fund despite being funded through the 2008 Bond Fund. General fund expenditures would actually be \$1,113,519 under budget after removing this expense. A primary reason that general fund expenditures were less than budgeted was the positive variance within grant related expenses. However, without this variance the City would still have been under budget by \$495,964 for general fund expenditures. Other primary reasons general fund expenditures were less than budgeted were positive variances in most departments with the largest being police and public works.

After subtracting the \$1,028,543 revenue shortfall from the \$1,113,519 expense savings, the City realized a surplus of \$84,976.

Road Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2010, road maintenance fund revenues of \$510,290 were \$36,290 more than the \$474,000 budgeted. For the year ended June 30, 2010, road maintenance fund expenditures of \$579,454 were \$5,454 more than the \$574,000 budgeted. Road salt and general road maintenance were primarily responsible for this variance.

Bond Fund

These expenditures represent capital improvements made by the city. These expenditures were budgeted within Ordinance No. 1199- Series 2005 when the city initially borrowed the funds through debt issuance on July 1, 2005 to retire prior debt obligations and make future capital improvements.